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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

SHELVEEN SHRANEEL SINGH,  
Petitioner,  
vs.  
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,  
Respondent.

CASE NO. 14-CV-684 BEN  
(Crim. Case No. 12-CR-4031 BEN-2)

**ORDER DENYING  
28 U.S.C. § 2255 MOTION**

Petitioner Shelveen Shraneel Singh moves pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2255 for a reduction in his sentence. For the reasons discussed below, the Motion is **DENIED**.

**BACKGROUND**

Petitioner worked at Global Financial Group, Inc. from October 2009 to August 2010. While working at Global Financial Group, Petitioner used false promises and misrepresentations to induce homeowners to purchase loan modification services.

On September 27, 2012, a federal grand jury returned a 50-count indictment against four individuals, including Petitioner. The indictment charged Petitioner with one count of conspiracy to commit mail and wire fraud under 18 U.S.C. § 1349, 11 counts of mail fraud under 18 U.S.C. § 1341, and 37 counts of wire fraud under 18 U.S.C. § 1343. Petitioner was arrested the following day in Riverside County, and he made his initial appearance the same day before Magistrate Judge David T. Bristow in

1 the United States District Court for the Central District of California. Judge Bristow  
2 set a \$100,000 appearance bond and imposed pre-trial release conditions, which  
3 required Petitioner to abstain from engaging in telemarketing and solicitation activities.  
4 (Opp'n, Ex. 2.)

5 While on pre-trial release, Petitioner engaged in activities that would have  
6 constituted a violation of his pre-trial release conditions. On April 10, 2013, the United  
7 States Probation Office petitioned the Court for an Order to Show Cause (OSC) as to  
8 why Petitioner's pre-trial release should not be revoked. The OSC alleged that  
9 Petitioner engaged in telemarketing and solicitation activities. (*Id.*, Ex. 4.)

10 At the OSC hearing, the United States was prepared to present witnesses who  
11 would testify regarding Petitioner's breach of his pre-trial release conditions. Because  
12 Petitioner had chosen earlier to voluntarily admit the misconduct, however, the United  
13 States agreed to dismiss the petition as long as the pretrial release conditions were  
14 modified as follows: (1) the bond was increased from \$100,000 to a \$150,000 personal  
15 appearance bond; (2) Petitioner agreed to home confinement until sentencing with GPS  
16 monitoring, and (3) Petitioner agreed not to engage in any sales or marketing of any  
17 kind. Magistrate Judge Nita Stormes agreed with the recommendations, dismissed the  
18 petition, and modified the pre-trial release conditions as requested.

19 On May 16, 2013, Petitioner, represented by Attorney Charles Rees, entered into  
20 a plea agreement with the United States. As part of the agreement, Petitioner waived  
21 his right to appeal or collaterally attack his conviction or sentence. The Plea  
22 Agreement states: "In exchange for the Government's concessions in this plea  
23 agreement . . . defendant [] waives, to the full extent of the law, any right to appeal or  
24 to collaterally attack his sentence, except a post-conviction collateral attack based on  
25 a claim of ineffective assistance of counsel, unless the Court imposes a custodial  
26 sentence above the high end of the guideline range recommended by the Government  
27 pursuant to this agreement at the time of sentencing." (*Id.* at 17-18.)

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1 Constitution or laws of the United States, or that the court was without jurisdiction to  
 2 impose such sentence, or that the sentence was in excess of the maximum authorized  
 3 by law, or is otherwise subject to collateral attack . . . .” 28 U.S.C. § 2255(a). To  
 4 warrant relief under § 2255, a prisoner must allege a constitutional, jurisdictional, or  
 5 otherwise “fundamental defect which inherently results in a complete miscarriage of  
 6 justice, [or] an omission inconsistent with the rudimentary demands of fair procedure.”  
 7 *United States v. Timmreck*, 441 U.S. 780, 783 (1979) (quoting *Hill v. United States*,  
 8 368 U.S. 424, 428 (1962)).

## 9 II. WAIVER

10 The right to collaterally attack a sentence under 28 U.S.C. § 2255 is a statutory  
 11 right and may be waived. *United States v. Abarca*, 985 F.2d 1012, 1014 (9th Cir.  
 12 1993). A “defendant may waive the statutory right to file a § 2255 petition challenging  
 13 the length of his sentence” where the defendant: (1) expressly waives the right of  
 14 collateral attack; and (2) does so knowingly and voluntarily. *United States v. Leniear*,  
 15 574 F.3d 668, 672 n.3 (9th Cir. 2009); *United States v. Pruitt*, 32 F.3d 431, 433 (9th  
 16 Cir. 1994); *Abarca*, 985 F.2d at 1014. The waiver is enforceable if it is (1) “knowingly  
 17 and voluntarily made”, and (2) “encompasses the defendant’s right to appeal on the  
 18 grounds claimed on appeal.” *United States v. Nunez*, 223 F.3d 956, 958 (9th Cir. 2000)  
 19 (quoting *United States v. Martinez*, 143 F.3d 1266, 1270-71 (9th Cir. 1998)).

20 Courts enforce plea agreements containing knowing and voluntary waivers of  
 21 statutory rights of appeal or collateral attack because such “waivers usefully preserve  
 22 the finality of judgments and sentences imposed pursuant to valid plea agreements.”  
 23 *United States v. Anglin*, 215 F.3d 1064, 1066 (9th Cir. 2000). The Ninth Circuit  
 24 recognizes that strong public policy considerations justify the enforcement of a  
 25 defendant’s waiver of his right to appeal or to collaterally attack a judgment. *United*  
 26 *States v. Novarro-Botello*, 912 F.2d 318, 321 (9th Cir. 1990). Waivers play an  
 27 important role in the plea bargaining process and help ensure finality. *Id.* at 322. The  
 28 finality of judgments benefits both the government and the courts. *United States v.*

1 *Littlefield*, 105 F.3d 527, 530 (9th Cir. 1997). In exchange for the defendant's guilty  
2 plea and waiver of rights to appeal and collaterally attack, the defendant gets a lower  
3 sentencing recommendation and the court is more willing to agree to a lower sentence  
4 than would be the case absent the waiver.

5 Here, the Plea Agreement provides that Petitioner expressly "waives, to the full  
6 extent of the law, any right to appeal or to collaterally attack his sentence, except a  
7 post-conviction collateral attack based on a claim of ineffective assistance of counsel,  
8 unless the Court imposes a custodial sentence above the high end of the guideline range  
9 recommended by the Government pursuant to this agreement at the time of  
10 sentencing." (Opp'n, Ex. 1, at 17-18.) The Court imposed a sentence of 110 months,  
11 which was well within the guideline range of 97 to 121 months recommended by the  
12 Government. (*Id.*, Ex. 6, at 39-40.) Under the plain language of the Plea Agreement,  
13 Petitioner waived his right to file all of his claims except a claim for ineffective  
14 assistance of counsel, which he does not raise here.

15 In addition, Petitioner entered into the waiver knowingly and voluntarily. In the  
16 Plea Agreement, Petitioner certified that he knowingly and voluntarily entered into the  
17 Plea Agreement, read it, discussed its terms with his attorney, and fully understood its  
18 meaning and effect. (*Id.*, Ex. 1, at 10-11, 21.) In the plea colloquy before Judge  
19 Stormes, Petitioner affirmed that he entered into the Plea Agreement knowingly and  
20 voluntarily, that he understood the rights he was waiving, and that he was aware of the  
21 maximum penalties that could be imposed. (*Id.*, Ex. 5, at 3-11.) At his sentencing  
22 hearing, Petitioner reaffirmed that he had waived his right to appeal and collateral  
23 attack. (*Id.*, Ex. 6, at 43.) Contrary to these representations, Petitioner claims he  
24 "signed a guilty plea agreement under the threat and pressure of losing the \$100,000  
25 bond." (Mot. at 8.) However, the threat of losing the \$100,000 bond resulted from his  
26 violation of his pre-trial release conditions. (*Id.*, Ex. 4.) Aside from this conclusory  
27 statement, there is no indication in Petitioner's motion or traverse of anything that  
28 would undermine the voluntariness of his entry into the Plea Agreement.

1 As this issue is dispositive, Petitioner's remaining arguments will not be  
2 addressed.

3 **III. CERTIFICATE OF APPEALABILITY**

4 The Court **DENIES** a certificate of appealability because the issues are not  
5 debatable among jurists of reason and there are no questions adequate to deserve  
6 encouragement.

7 **CONCLUSION**

8 Petitioner's § 2255 Motion is **DENIED**. The Clerk shall close case number 14-  
9 CV-684-BEN.

10 **IT IS SO ORDERED.**

11  
12 DATED: 6/20/14

13   
14 HON. ROGER T. BENITEZ  
15 United States District Judge  
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